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The Daily Commercial.

The Newsboys' Home.

It has been left to the hands of a few gentlemen to establish and care for this valuable institution. We cannot permit ourselves to believe that the good people of Pittsburgh take no interest in its welfare; yet it needs the aid of friends, as indeed all institutions of the same kind do. The Newsboys' Home was established with a view to the elevation of a certain class of the neglected youth of our city, but its friends have found that there is a wider field inviting their work than they at first contemplated; that there is a much more extensive field for the operation of benevolence than that which confines itself to any particular class. They have therefore decided to make the Newsboys' Home in reality a home for boys generally, who either have no homes of their own, or have homes destitute of attractions, even of the care which comes of maternal love, to keep them from wandering into the snares which exist and which are ever on the increase in such cities as ours. The Home is now arranged for a large family, and is presided over by Mrs. PHILLIPS, a lady whom when the boys know, they also love. The Committee having the matter in charge have already sacrificed much and are determined to go on in their good work, but in order to be useful in the ratio demanded by the importance of the enterprise and the wants intended to be met, they invite the co-operation of the benevolent ladies and gentlemen of all the churches.

It is not intended to make the Home a stepping-stone to pauperism, or to cultivate dependence on the part of its inmates, but merely to help them to help themselves—to show them how to keep themselves—to give them a start in life, and to teach them how much can be done by the operation of the law of love—to implant in their youthful breasts an idea that will, through their lives, remind them of their obligations to the disinterested exercise of Christian duty.

To carry on this noble work, the Committee ask the benevolent people of the city to come up to their help. They need $1,000 immediately. What is that among so many? It should be raised in a twinkling, and we have no doubt will be raised at once.

They need bed-covers, sheets and pillow-cases, for the beds. They need towels and soap. They need books and desks, a black-board, and pictures to hang on the walls around the Home. Any Sunday-school that has duplicate library books of use to them can renew their usefulness. Any school which has been recently improved can here find room for some of the old desks and benches. Substantial articles of cast-off clothing can also be turned to excellent account in adding to the comfort of the boys, and giving them to understand that some person loves them. There are other wants which a visit to the Home will easily reveal. We advise all who desire to do good in a practical way to visit the Home. We have done so, and are delighted to observe such an institution doing so much that must sooner or later reflect credit upon the name of our city. The Home is always open. Every evening the boys are there, and Mrs. PHILLIPS is ever ready to welcome friends. Go and see her, and see what you can do to help her.

The officers of the Home are: FLORENCE KRAMER, President; E. P. CARPENTER, Vice President; GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Treasurer; FRANK SELLARS, Secretary. Directors:—THOMAS BAKEWELL, Jr., H. A. LAVELY, J. H. MCCREERY, C. B. SHRA, J. B. D. MEEDS, FRANK EMMONS, R. S. WARING.

Freedmen's Relief Commission.

We are happy to have this opportunity of copying part of a letter received yesterday by one of our citizens from Stephen Colwell, Esq., of Philadelphia, the worthy and well known president of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Commission. We still hope to welcome Mr. Colwell to his old home, especially, coming as he does, in behalf of a cause so well calculated to enlist the sympathies of this entire community. The gentlemen of the delegation will arrive this afternoon, and we trust there will be such an outpouring of the people of these two cities, as shall gladden the hearts of those who have now for the second time, told us what they have seen and heard of the wants, necessities and capabilities of those emancipated slaves.

"There are now hundreds of young Africans in the Port Royal Islands, where we have been laboring, who can read well, have many quite something in the arithmetic, and the progress of the pupils in our schools is something to admire.

"The capacity of these freedmen to devise a mode of making a living and their industry in pursuing it is *fully* evinced. There are men there who commenced some three years ago by hiring themselves as drivers of mule teams, now worth thousands. And yet the best men have been swept into the army. We think our contributions and efforts have been fruitful of good in the Port Royal Islands. And the same experience has been shorter in Washington and Tennessee, we are gratified beyond measure at our prospects in those places.

"This work having been committed to an association and having grown on their own hands, we feel that we should leave it with those who, we are sure, will engage in it heartily and effectually. Thus far our aid has come almost wholly from this city. We have received something from England, and among other donations from abroad, was a handsome sum from two *Parsee* merchants of London.

"This work will assuredly, before long, enlist the sympathy and efforts of all Christian men and men, of all opinions and politics.

"When the names of the Philadelphia Committee were read to me, I rejoiced to find the matter had fallen in such hands.

"It would give me great pleasure to be with you on the 29th inst., at your meeting, but I fear I shall not be there. I have many engagements at home, but I shall not give up the prospect of going until I make another effort to arrange for it."

The meeting will be held in the 2d Presbyterian Church, corner Penn and Irwin streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Our people need information on this whole subject—just such information as these gentlemen are able and ready to impart. Those who were present at the first meeting will need no urging to attend. To those who were not present we can only say that these gentlemen are persons of rare ability and we promise them a rich treat.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

Editor of the Commercial:

DEAR SIR: The Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair have delayed their report in order that all outstanding accounts might be settled, and the report made final. The whole business of the Fair will now be submitted to the Auditors for examination. The Auditing Committee, it will be recollected, were selected at the beginning of the movement from among the best accountants in the city, and none of its members belong to the Executive Committee. They will examine the accounts as soon as the pressure of business at the close of the year will permit, and the results will at once be given to the public. I am instructed to make this statement in behalf of the Executive Committee, and may add that the entire proceeds of the Fair have been paid over in accordance with the pledges of the Committee at the outset of the Fair.

Respectfully, &c.,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

The Late Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Accident.

J. H. Devereux, Superintendent, in a card thanks the citizens of Hudson for their deeds of benevolence on the occasion of the late accident near that place, and adds;

In this connection it would seem proper to correct some misunderstanding as to the cause of the accident. A rail broke under the engine and as the trucks of the passenger cars passed the break, they were thrown from the track. Ninety feet distant from the break was a small bridge of twenty-two feet span, which the engine and baggage car crossed as usual, but the sides of which were knocked down by the displaced cars; and the body of the second passenger car falling end-wise against the masonry of the further abutment, completed the wreck of the bridge.

The rail was not two years old, and was apparently perfectly good. It broke squarely off at the edge of the cross-tie, which was a stout and sound oak stick, of twelve inches face. The bridge was a new one, of the style known as a Howe bridge, and was as strong as wood and iron could make it.

The rail broke from cold and frost. The only preventive against accidents from such a source is careful examination of the track, and accordingly watchmen daily traverse the whole line of the road before the passage of trains to guard against the effects of severe weather. In the present case the track at the point of accident had been inspected not an hour before the train passed. Certainly no finite power could have prevented the disaster.

Wendell Phillips and George L. Stearns, of Boston, have been in Washington for a few days. Some very interesting meetings of Border State Congressmen have been held at their rooms, in which the question of negro suffrage has been elaborately discussed, pro and con.

ESCAPED.—The following escaped prisoners, from Danville, Va., have arrived at Knoxville, Tennessee:—S. W. Alford, 100th Pennsylvania Infantry; J. W. Murmell, 100th do.; J. Nelson, 100th do.; Moses Crow, 100th do.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Attack on Wilmington.

The Rebels Driven from Their Guns

Our Troops in the Enemy's Works.

Capture of the Rebel Flag.

An Entire Rebel Company Captured.

Explosion of the Powder Ship.

Arrival of a Dispatch Boat at Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The Wilmington fleet story is bogus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It would seem to be a mistake, as reported this morning, that the Wilmington fleet has returned from North Carolina to Fortress Monroe. The Navy Department has no such information, but that one vessel only, yesterday returned to the latter place, bringing dispatches from Admiral Porter. The messenger has not yet arrived at Washington. It is ascertained from an authentic source, however, under date of Fortress Monroe, yesterday, that the powder ship was exploded within three hundred yards of Fort Fisher about 2a. m., on the 24th.

Later in the day Admiral Porter attacked the fort and adjacent defences, and renewed the bombardment on Christmas Day. On each occasion we drove rebels from their guns under the shelter of the bomb-proofs, so as to effectually silence their fire. In a very few minutes after the frigates and heavy ships got into position. A detachment of troops landed on Sunday afternoon. The skirmishers pushed up gallantly to the fort under cover of our fire. Some of the more daring actually entered the works, and brought off the flag. The bombardment of the fleet continued on Monday.

The Santiago De Cuba captured a company of North Carolina soldiers in the outworks, and brought them off.

In order for attack on Fort Fisher was for the fleet, with a full force of steam, to stand off twelve miles, while the torpedo steamboat was blown up. The whole fleet was then to come in as rapidly as possible. The iron clads led by the frigate Ironsides and accompanied by gunboats acting as tenders, would approach Fort Fisher from the northeast, standing in close to the shore in Swash Channel, as near as the water permitted. The Ironsides, standing broadside for the fort, and the Monitors ranged in line, bows in convenient distance behind. In this position they would fire over land at the fort. Frigates, sloops of war and other large vessels moved in shore, forming a crescent-shaped line of battle, a mile from the forts, or as near as possible, and poured their concentrated batteries into the forts. While this was going on Butler was to land his forces and operate with the fleet. The main point of attack is Federal Point, a narrow strip of land on the north side of New Inlet, about three miles from the east bank of Cape Fear river and is held by a series of works which command the mouth of Cape Fear river. Their capture closes the port of Wilmington and renders Fort Caswell of no use to the rebels.

Fort Fisher is the strongest of the works on Federal Point, and was to be the principal point of attack.

In the list of troops under Gen. Butler, the 13th Indiana is the only western regiment mentioned.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Our Gunboats at Work on Hood's Pontoons.

Hardee and Dick Taylor to Join Hood.

TENNESSEEANS DESERTING

Hood's Force at Present.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

News from below represent heavy firing heard this morning in the direction of Florence. Some supposed our gunboats were destroying the enemy's pontoons.

The weather is gloomy, foggy, and uncomfortably warm.

There are strong probabilities that a large portion of Hood's remaining forces has crossed the Tennessee river, although we still have hopes of intercepting a portion of them.

Gen. Steadman is at Decatur, Ala. Very little damage was done to the Charleston railroad between Stevenson and Huntsville, and cars run between those places. But between Huntsville and Decatur the railroad is considerably damaged.

The famous 15th Kentucky passed through the city to-day, on their way home, to be mustered out of service.

A deserter from Hood's army represents that in case Hardee succeeds in getting away from Savannah he would immediately join the rebel army in Tennessee; also, that Dick Taylor's force, 8,000 strong, would join Hood immediately after he crossed the river. He says, however, the rebel army can never be made to fight another battle under Hood.

Another Dispatch.

A dispatch dated Pulaski, December 27th, says: From escaped prisoners, who left the rebel army eight miles this side of Florence, Alabama, and arrived this morning, I learn that Gen. Hood's army was crossing the Tennessee river on the 21st. Gen. Hood, in person, crossed a week ago. The rebels have two pontoon bridges over the river, the upper one above the reach of our gunboats. It had been built when they came into Tennessee, as it was found. The lower one was in full range.

These prisoners were with the rebel army when they entered Tennessee. One of them stood by the bridge as the army crossed, and counted seventy cannon. After the battle of Nashville he never saw more than twenty-five. The rebels acknowledge they lost half of their army in Tennessee.

The men in the Tennessee declares they will not go back with Hood, and all curse him without stint. Hood owes his salvation to General Forrest. Our cavalry have pressed his rear incessantly. It was only by strenuous exertion that Forrest has saved it from dispersion and capture.

There was a slight skirmish yesterday, in which we lost three killed and seven wounded, and the rebels five killed and thirty-seven prisoners. General Wilson has pushed the rebels so closely that he has given our infantry no chance to overtake them.

There has been no heavy fighting, but constant skirmishing. The rebel trains had begun to cross on the 21st. General Thomas is below Pulaski. The Fourth corps is in advance.

Two rebel cannon and howitzers were fished out of Duck river this morning. The railroad bridge over Duck river will not be completed for several days. Communication is completed with Chattanooga.

Nearly all of Tennesseans have left Hood. They are found in nearly every house in this region. They usually send a man in to know if they will be permitted to come on and take the oath. Among the number who has abandoned Hood is Hon. A. Nicholson.

Hood started into Tennessee, then, with 30,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. He has lost as follows:

At Franklin	5,000
At battles of 15th and 16th	8,000
In the pursuit since	2,000
At Murfreesboro	1,500
Total	16,500

This would leave him a nominal force of 23,500 men, of whom about 15,000 are infantry. But even from this, deductions are to be made. Gen. Lyon took 2,000 of these cavalrymen into Kentucky, on a wild goose chase; and officials here who are fully cognizant of the situation, as well as citizens in the vicinity, put the desertions from Hood's army at about 3,000—nearly all Tennesseeans, who, after the failure of the magnificent promises made them, are abandoning to their cause, which they can readily do, as such a thing as organization is now unknown in Hood's army. In all, Hood has now actually with him about 7,000 cavalry and 13,000 infantry; and he could bring no more into a fight.

Breaking of the Ice Gorge at St. Louis.

Sinking of the Steamer Highlander.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.

The ice gorges above the city broke away on Monday, and the river is now believed to be clear from the mouth of the Illinois river to Cairo.

Several steamers were badly damaged by the ice, and a number of barges and flatboats were carried away.

The steamer Highlander, from Pittsburgh, with a cargo of pig iron, sunk at Pot Island, and is feared to be a total loss. The boat is valued at $40,000.

The famous ram Monoret sunk twenty miles below here, and is a total loss.

The total damage by the moving of the ice is not yet ascertained.

The Missouri, Illinois, and Upper Mississippi are reported rising, and navigation will doubtless soon be resumed for a considerable distance up.

FROM RICHMOND.

Desperate Efforts to Keep Up Courage.

MOST MELANCHOLY WHISTLING.

Jeff. Davis Excoriated.

Preparing for the Day of Choking.

Not since the day when the unlucky individual, spoken of in very profane history, plead to be taken on board the only thing that floated, but who, on being refused, consoled himself, while he stood chin deep in the flood, by saying the wet spell wouldn't last long,—we say not since this chap flourished, have we seen or heard of another to whom the Richmond editors might, with the least show of propriety, be likened. The only difference is, they go a great way ahead of him, in their attempt to keep up courage, and profess hope for the success of the death-stricken concern of JEFF. DAVIS. As reading for the holidays, nothing could be more interesting than the papers published at the rebel capital, since SHERMAN reached the coast, and Hood's defeat. For instance, regular blue lights don't begin with the following from the *Sentinel* of the 24th:

"We cast anchor and wished for the day," said one aboard a ship that had been beaten by the tempests, and found itself overtaken by darkness in an unknown sea. "We cast anchor and wished for the day." How often amid the perils of the war watch for nearly four years has swept over our land, has our course been amid similar perils and perplexities. We have had seasons of such imperturbable gloom that had the veil been lifted to dawn at last, and to gild our path with brightness and beauty.

It shall be so again. The thing which has been is the thing which shall be. For some days we have had a succession of inspiriting things. The shouts of our enemies have broken upon our ears like the howl of exulting demons, rejoicing in the prospect of running down their prey. But, like Banquo, our dauntless faith has hitherto withstood prolonged season of trial. Our hope has not been long in eclipse. Already the East is streaked with the light of the dawn, and the day will soon send abroad its full beams.

In Tennessee, we presume, the worst is now over. Hood will probably continue his retreat to a favorable point, and take up a defensive position. We will have lost the men who have fallen or been captured; and besides them, we will have lost a large part of what we had gone to the rear to hold. We hope, however, we have secured a considerable number of recruits, and that, altogether, if not so well off as we might have been, we are better off than if we had attempted nothing.

As a specimen of cold comfort the following cannot be excelled:

A person who takes this general view, will find himself like the child whose lamentations were unconsciously quieted by the entering fit of something that pleased him, and who, before he could recover his anguish, had to inquire "what he was crying about just now." Truly we have been depressed greatly beyond the occasion. We have forgotten the numberless defeats and disappointments we have inflicted on the enemy; the attempts we have baffled, and the advantages we have gained, in spite of disappointment at missing the larger advantages we had hoped. Let us be thankful that the year closes as it is, and delight in the season of peace which is at hand, be allowed its innocent joys. Our armies have done gloriously in the year which is now running out its last sands; the balance of its advantage is largely in our favor, and our cause and its prospects have advanced. Let us devoutly thank God and take courage.

The *Examiner* of the same date is certain that "we will have a merry Christmas next year, please God." It is troubled, however, with visions of utter failure and the restored authority of the Government, in view of which it goes on after this fashion:

And in truth, in the horrible case supposed, the sooner we all choke and burst the better. Life would be ended for us. Every day we should still cumber the earth and affront the sun would be twenty-four hours of shame and confusion, for more than half our manhood would be gone, if we could not endure to live in the land that was once our own proud country; and though we took the wings of the morning, even afar beyond the ocean, contempt and humiliation would cling to and cleave to us, and we should drag at each remove a lengthening chain. It is wholly impossible, by any words, in any language, to convey an idea of the infinite gulf that separates a people or a haughty freeman from a generation of subjected vassals—a nation that treads proudly its own soil, from those who crawl by sufferance on another's land—a nation that makes its own laws for its own behoof, from a nation that imports laws made for it abroad, for behoof of its conquerors, masters and owners. Thank heaven! we are still on this side of the gulf; we are still loose across, and see on the further side the sad and slow procession of oppressed nationalities, with heads downcast and muffled faces accompanying their fruitful destiny.

The *Examiner* next turns its attention to Jeff. Davis, and his application for more power, and increased rations and forage.

The secret session of Congress is the source of as much solicitude as the mysteries of Savannah or the unknown campaign of Tennessee. Vague but unpleasant rumors prevail that the liberties of the people are whispered that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended without limitation; and that the calamities which have befallen the country on account of the stupendous abuse of executive power have been the excuse for an increase of that very power. Increase of power to do what? Some minister of state will arrive anon more armies for the ratification of personal spleen, or in the vain pursuit of personal applause?

The *Whig* is discussing the question of her claim. It is not convinced yet that the Southern people can be called a her 1 people, and equal with the Greeks for endurance. The standard it sets up is this:

But we are yet very far from having equaled, or even approached, the high standard which challenges alike our commendation and our emulation. We may be a very heroic people—we may endure suffering with fortitude, and struggle brave against adversity; but all this remains yet to be proven. The partial proofs we have already given do not by any means compute the height of endurance which is required. If we were, for instance, to abandon this contest now, to acknowledge ourselves beaten and conquered, to abdicate that separate and free nationality during four years we have bled and fought, we should be known in history simply as a very foolish people who undertook what they had not the nerve to carry through, and who, after compensation for much loss and suffering gained nothing but the memory of a few barren victories. If the fate of Carthage is to overtake us, it must not come until we have fallen like those of Carthage shall have given their hair for bowstrings. Should we even succeed without further trial in establishing our independence, we could claim nothing more than a decent place among people who have risen to nationality by force of their virtue and endurance.

We cannot rival the virtues and glorious memories of Sparta with the depth of Grecian adversity. It is precisely for this reason that the historical examples so often quoted as bearing upon our situation are felt to be inapplicable, and lacking in that analogy which gives life to an illustration. The Confederacy has not yet even approached that condition of misfortune and disaster which alone can call for the exhibition of those high and noble qualities to which we have referred. Its territory is not overrun; its armies are not dispersed; its people are not suffering from famine or from pestilence. On the contrary, its authority is dominant over an area as vast as that of half of Europe; its armies, after the usual and always probable alternations of victory and defeat, still hold the field, and are ready for renewed contests with the invader; and its people, except in those districts which are the immediate theater of war, are as well if not as sumptuously fed as at any former period. And yet there is no complaint to say that they are tired of the war; as if to be tired of the war, in any other sense than to wish for an honorable peace, were not to be tired of honor, tired of independence, tired of life.

The *Enquirer* is less in the clouds, and more practical. It admits the gloomy prospect, and pronounces for the one-man power in directing affairs in future. To the "sad want of generalship" it attributes all the difficulties that beset the Confederacy. It wants Generals who can meet Sherman and Thomas, and it wants a thousand other things equally impossible to have. Wequote:

There is no denying the fact that for a time the affairs of the Confederacy are under a cloud. The march of Sherman through the heart of Georgia has been accomplished, and he has been allowed to establish his communications with the naval forces on the Atlantic without any other loss than that of numerous straggling and the usual wear and tear of an army on so long an expedition. Savannah once occupied, he will endeavor to make the valuable line of the Savannah river useful for strategetical purposes up to Augusta—if we do not, by times, impede the navigation—but he will also march at once upon Charleston, and endeavor to possess himself of that most important center of railroad communication. Hood's progress in Tennessee has been peremptorily checked, and his army, only to the compactness, the efficiency, and the spirit which distinguished it after a few months service under Johnson.

Like the march of Bragg into Kentucky which ended with the battle of Murfreesborough, won by the men and lost by the commanders, the move into Tennessee, also undertaken for the purpose of winding up with a successful diversion. The battle of Franklin may have been brilliant, but it was useless; and the affair of Nashville seems to have been the battle of Winchester over again. A miserable brigade of Yankee cavalry turns the flank of our army, and our intrenchments are abandoned, and the army is in retreat. There is reason to believe that Forrest was absent on a similar diversion in Kentucky, and Hood thus deprived of the most efficient part of his forces. Were the forces that had been sent to defend East Tennessee and Western Virginia detached on a like diversion? Breckinridge—whom the Yankees had, with ten thousand men at Sparta, in Tennessee, and whose command was scattered from the banks of the Holston to the headwaters of the James—was far off in Abingdon, and the raid of the Yankees, which cost us our lead works, if nothing more, has the appearance of a perfect surprise.

What do we see in all this? Not a want of men; for as yet we have met the enemy at all points where he has attacked us, and if our numbers have often been inferior to his, success has not been wanting on that score. Not a want of gallantry in our soldiers, for the last battle, the attack on Franklin, was full of brilliant deeds, and cost us more Generals and men than we could well afford. Not a want of supplies, for ammunition has been abundant, and as long as communications have been open, provisions have never yet failed. But it cannot be denied that there is a sad want of Generalship in the general management of our military affairs, and it is again, as from want of military skill and genius on the part of our leaders. With such men as Lee, Johnson, Beauregard, and a host of others, we can afford to see Generals of merit, like Sherman and Johnson.

But a war like ours cannot be carried on successfully by separate armies and independent commands. There must be one man at the head of all our forces, so that all military operations shall be conducted by one mastermind, and work together in happy harmony toward one great end. He ought not to be a man outside the army, with a thousand other cares weighing on his mind, and countless urgent claims dividing his attention. The true Commander-in-Chief to be all he ought to be, must be in the army as well as of the army; his mind given, without a single rival thought, to the one great purpose of his life, the war; his must be the glory, as his is the responsibility. Austria's noble army suffered less from the enemy than from the orders of the Aulic Council, but what Lee, I saw, in his campaign against Turkey, the administration of portions of the Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Great Northern Railroads, the overrunning of ports of four States, and the destruction of large quantities of stores, etc.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending out instructions for the collection of two dollars a gallon on all spirits that may be distilled and sold for consumption or sale on and after the first of January next, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, which has been approved by the President.

Among the official record of dismissals published to-day are the following: Lieut. Colonel John Bowles, 1st Kansas; Capt. J. N. P. Fleming, 5th Illinois; Lieut. A. E. Ellsworth, 15th Illinois; Lieut. Chas. Green, 1st Missouri Artillery; Lieut. C. R. Smith, 1st Arkansas, for various offences; Captains C. Moore and Jas. Stevenson, and First Lieut. William Jordan, of the 16th Indiana Mounted Infantry, for abandoning their commands when on an important expedition, and surrendering to or allowing themselves to be captured by the enemy. Among the restored to commission is First Lieut. A. Larnum, 65th Illinois.

Highly Interesting.

THE FARRAGUT TESTIMONIAL

The St. Albans Raider Case Assuming a New Position.

Canadian Sympathisers in a Dilemma

Expedition to Release Union Prisoners

Part of Longstreet's Force Gone to Bragg.

The Doubleday Court Martial.

Savannah of More Importance than Charleston.

A New Canal Across the Isthmus of Panama.

NEW YORK, December 28.

The steamship Cuba took out $530,000 in specie.

The subscription to the Admiral Farragut testimonial has reached forty-six thousand dollars. As soon as $50,000 is subscribed the amount will be invested in seven-thirty bonds and presented to the Admiral.

The capture of the three St. Albans raiders enlisted in our army, places the case in a novel position. If those in Montreal claim to be rebel soldiers, these three are spies. If they plead as burglars, they are certain to go to the penitentiary, without benefit from their rebel commissioners.

There is much rejoicing here over the dilemma in which the rebel sympathizers in Canada are placed.

It is announced here to-day that Gen. Hazen's Division and a brigade of Kilpatrick's cavalry, left Fort McAllister, on the 18th inst., in a southerly direction, to release our prisoner on Savannah river below Millen. They could not be distant. The intention was to make a rapid march and surprise the enemy. If is reported that nearly all the prisoners from Millen are at the point designated.

General Hokes' division of Longstreet's corps left the front of the Army of the James last Friday and is supposed to have gone to reinforce Bragg at Wilmington, or assist in the defense of Charleston.

The *Washington Republican* says, on apparently official authority, that Gen. Dix had no authority whatever to issue the order forbidding mails at the order concerning the Canadian raiders.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: On the appearance in the New York papers of the details of Butler's expedition and plan to blow down Fort Fisher, a dispatch was sent to New Inlet to apprize him of the betrayal of his plans to the rebels.

The Doubleday Court of Inquiry is ordered to hurry up with the North trial, and do justice among the thieves in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

It is rumored that the blockade runner, whose trial has just concluded, but who was not sentenced, has already the promise of Executive clemency.

The large piano factory, owned by the United Piano-makers, in Brooklyn, corner of South Third and Second streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $80,000.

The *World's* Washington special says that Sherman considers Savannah of much more importance than Charleston, as it is a great railroad center. There he could open ready communication with Beaufort, when Charleston would fall from it by one or two blows.

A Paris dispatch says the good feeling of France towards the United States is daily increasing.

The Confederate Commissioners to Maximilian have been dismissed.

The French Engineer professes to have found a route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, on a dead level, and will require no locks.

Non-Combatants Not Permitted in Charleston.

Sherman's Army Anxious to Make a Campaign in South Carolina.

Torpedoes in the Roads Leading to Savannah.

The First Officer in the City to Be Governor.

NEW YORK, December 28.

Major General Ransom, commanding at Charleston, has issued orders forbidding non-combatants to enter the city, and requiring all slaves, whose owners are not in Charleston, to be instantly sent away. Gen. Ransom evidently fears the investment of the city by Sherman.

There is great anxiety among officers and soldiers of Sherman's army to make a campaign into South Carolina. Officers recently arrived, think they will soon be gratified.

The *World's* correspondent says, that the rebels planted torpedoes in the roads leading to Savannah, causing our troops much annoyance.

General Sherman compelled the rebel prisoners to point out these places. The line instructed around Savannah was nearly thirty miles long. In several places it was made up of lakes and swamps, with only a single line of pickets. The only approaches the rebels had to out lines were by four roads, as the swamps at the time of the surrender were flooded. Preparations were nearly complete for cutting off the Union causeway including Harlee's army. Along the line, heavy artillery was in position, and shelling about to commence. Gen. Sherman told division commanders that the first one to enter should be made military Governor of the city. This fact brought the troops up as fast as possible.

Gen. Hardee, at the time of his escape, opened fire with the ram Savannah and with guns along his line, thus covering his movements. As soon as the crossing was completed the rams were blown up.

General Foster's fleet moved up next, taking up some of the torpedoes, and returned as soon as the dispatches were written.

The city is uninjured, and a provost guard is detailed to preserve order.

Addtional from Savannah.

The Defenses Not Very Formidable.

Citizens Well Disposed---Union Feeling Strong.

Kilpatrick Chased Wheeler 40 Miles.

NEW YORK, December 28.

It is rumored that there is a considerable quantity of rebel government property in Savannah. Thorough search will be made. The forts for the defense of the city prove less formidable than was at first supposed, the principal reliance being on torpedoes and mines. One torpedo boat and three small boats were captured. The people are quiet and well disposed, and it is reported that there is many Unionists among them. Escaped officers from rebel prisons say they were concealed and kindly treated in Savannah.

The *Herald* has an account of the movements of the left wing of Sherman's army and the operations of the cavalry from Atlanta to Savannah.

It is estimated that there was 15,000 bales of cotton destroyed, together with all other public property. Kilpatrick had only one fight of importance.

Sherman's whole loss since leaving Atlanta is less than 2,000 men. About 400 were lost in the investment of Savannah and 500 by straggling in the march. Kilpatrick at one time chased Wheeler forty miles, without bringing him to a fight.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

QUOTA OF WASHINGTON CITY.

Result of Gen. Davidson's Great Raid.

DISMISSAL OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 28.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, has been made a depository of public monies.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue, yesterday, were in round numbers one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The quota of this district under the President's last call for three hundred thousand, is announced at 3,919. Under the call for five hundred thousand it was 2,930. The district is rapidly increasing in population in the estimation of Provost Marshal Fry.

The rebel papers make some very damaging admissions with regard to the great raid of Gen. Davidson from Baton Rouge. Among the results of his vandalism was the destruction of portions of the Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Great Northern Railroads, the overrunning of ports of four States, and the destruction of large quantities of stores, etc.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending out instructions for the collection of two dollars a gallon on all spirits that may be distilled and sold for consumption or sale on and after the first of January next, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, which has been approved by the President.

Among the official record of dismissals published to-day are the following: Lieut. Colonel John Bowles, 1st Kansas; Capt. J. N. P. Fleming, 5th Illinois; Lieut. A. E. Ellsworth, 15th Illinois; Lieut. Chas. Green, 1st Missouri Artillery; Lieut. C. R. Smith, 1st Arkansas, for various offences; Captains C. Moore and Jas. Stevenson, and First Lieut. William Jordan, of the 16th Indiana Mounted Infantry, for abandoning their commands when on an important expedition, and surrendering to or allowing themselves to be captured by the enemy. Among the restored to commission is First Lieut. A. Larnum, 65th Illinois.

From Cairo and Below.

A Plot Against Maximilian.

Conspirators Arrested and Punished.

Success of General Davidson's Raid.

CAIRO, Dec. 28.

The steamer Carrier, from New Orleans on the 21st, has arrived. Brazos Santiago advices to the 17th say the Rio Grande is falling and letters had arrived at Brazos. They bring news from Matamoras that Gen. Mejia has discovered a plot against the Imperial Government at Matamoras. Several officers, all of them formerly of the Republican army, but since the surrender of Cortinas, has been in the service of Maximilian. Laborde, the ex-Governor of Matamoras, was confined in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa; four other officers were shot. About 300 revolvers were found in Matamoras belonging to the conspirators. Quite a number of officers are in prison on suspicion of being concerned in the plot.

Gen. Cortinas had another fight with Canalis in which the latter was badly wounded and died since died. Trade was very brisk. Large numbers of rebels continue to desert from General Slaughter at Brownsville.

Cotton in New Orleans was very dull, the movement being checked by the increasing difficulty of procuring exchange. Sugar, molasses and flour market was stocked and lower.

New Orleans, Dec. 26.—Banks was reaching Morganzia, under judicious management. Gen. Ullman's expedition left Morganzia to co-operate on the Red river. After the junction was effected. At the same time another expedition under Colonel Spicely went to Richmond, Louisiana, and captured a large number of horses and mules. Wheeler's forces from the Tennessee, Taylor's forces from Meridian, and Beauregard to Meridian.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times and the Florida.

Seward Will Apologize to Brazil.

Manchester Operatives Opposed to the Southern Confederacy.

PORTLAND, December 28.

The steamship Peruvian from Liverpool on the 15th, via Londonderry on the 16th and Cape Race on the 17th, arrived at this port this evening. Alluding to the Florida disaster the London *Times* says: Assuming to have been by design, we are not disposed to waste much indignation on the matter. It is a violation of neutrality as to deprive the sufferers of sympathy. To Brazil, the outraged party, the *Times* indicates that Mr. Seward will have to make ample apology.

A blockade running crew has been on trial in the Court of Exchequer, in which the Judge has declared himself in the matter were to aliners and denounced such violations of the rights of asylum.

A large open air meeting of the operatives of Manchester adopted resolutions strongly opposing the recognition of the Slave-holding Confederacy.

Parliament meets on the 1st of February.

There is a breach between the Papal government and the Prussian Minister at Rome.

The *Times* of the 16th, city article, says the reduction in the bank rate of 6 per cent. is to encourage discounting with the state of the market, and will be especially welcomed, from its being calculated to lessen the mischief dependency which has grown up with the system. Speculative loans was contracted by the salutary advance up to 8 and 9 per cent.

The demand for discount yesterday was of the average character, under the full expectation that the bank rate would be reduced.

Consols opened yesterday at an advance of ¼ and after declining ¼ had been formally announced another quarter.

Gallantry of Our Troops at Wilmington

The Works Entered and a Bearer of Dispatches Killed.

Sailors Capture a Battery and Sixty-five Men.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 27, *via* WASHINGTON, 28.—I have just arrived here, on the Santiago de Cuba, from off Wilmington. The attack on Fort Fisher commenced at noon on Saturday the 24th, and continued all day. It was resumed on Sunday and kept up with great vigor all day. The fort is much damaged. All the barracks and store houses were burned, and the garrison driven to the bomb proofs, and scarcely venturing to reply. A small portion of our troops landed on Sunday afternoon, and skirmished and with guns and rifles pushed up to the fort and actually entered the works, and killed a rebel bearer of dispatches who was entering. Lieut. Hallen, of the 142d N. Y., captured a rebel flag from the bastion. Our troops captured a whole battalion of the enemy who were outside of their works, but our force was withdrawn from the shore. When the dispatches de Cuba left the bombardment was continuing.

On Sunday the sailors from the Santiago captured a pond hill battery, with sixty-five men, and brought the whole party off to the ships.

The torpedo boat was successfully exploded on Saturday, a. m., at two o'clock, but with what result is not known. The weather has been most violent at Newbern and Roanoke Island. Old inhabitants never experienced such severe storm.

From San Francisco.

Rebel Emissaries at Work in California.

Plot to Fit Out a Piratical Schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.

The Custom House authorities have frustrated another plot to fit out a piratical schooner in this port. Two detectives gained the confidence of Michael Hays, the apparent leader of the conspiracy, who was ar ested by the Provost Guard on Saturday, and is now in Fort Albatros. It was proposed to purchase the schooner Cuton, and arm her with one gun, smuggle her out of port, seize a large vessel, and ultimately one of the treasure steamers. Hays was provided with letters of marque from the rebel authorities. His accomplices are not known.

Stanton's Official Bulletin.

Sherman on Another Expedition.

Capture and Destruction of Salt Works

A Railroad Bridge Destroyed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—10:30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day have been received by this Department. The latest official advices from Georgia indicate that Sherman has already followed up the occupation of Savannah by sending a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry upon an expedition, whose destination can only be guessed at from the direction in which it has moved.

These troops are reported to have gone towards Allamaha river and we shall no doubt soon hear they have crossed that stream and are moving to southwestern Georgia in quest of prisoners of war, supposed to be at Andersonville. Sherman's programme for his grand campaign northward seems to be no secret. He will start from Port Royal and move straight for Branchville, the point of junction between the Georgia and Carolina railroads. He then proposes to follow the main railroad towards Virginia, stealing and murdering as much as he can on the way. All very fine, out if Sherman proposes, *Lee disposes.*

The following official dispatch was received last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27—6 P. M.—*To His Excellency, President, of the Confederate States:*—The enemy have re-embarked under cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher and find the damage slight, except the buildings, not necessary for defense. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy. Brigadier General Whiting, commanding the defenses at the mouth of the river, Col. Lamb commanding the fort, and the officers and men commanding the garrison, deserve special commendation for gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumst

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every size and style taken from the smallest size for lockets and breastpins to the largest life size. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of the development of the mineral wealth of the country in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Meeting for To-Night.

The citizens of Montreal are very numerously signing a memorial to the Governor General, which sets forth at some length that the memorialists deeply deplore the circumstances under which the St. Albans raiders were released, and also the manner in which the money intrusted to the authorities was restored to the prisoners, and that they also fear that the result of the recent proceedings has been such as to cast doubts upon the good faith of the citizens in carrying out their treaty obligations. It also urges a searching inquiry into the conduct of Judge Coursol and the Chief of Police.

The Montreal *Herald*, in an article strongly favoring the spirit of the memorial, remarks as follows:

We believe that public opinion here has been falsified by loud and active misrepresentation, but that the present occasion has brought out the true feeling of our thinking men, in a manner which will for the future prevent such perversions of their views. What public opinion here demands is that the law shall be fully carried out, and as that law was made for the prevention of outrage upon our neighbors, the natural conclusion is that it properly administered it should insure the punishment of wrong-doers. And that is what is desired; while at the same time if the law be insufficient for that purpose, no one desires it to be strained. Both countries are governed by law. Our people are ready to abide by and defend their, after a decision made with due deliberation and authority equal to the occasion, and they trust the people of the United States will be willing to do so too.

The spirit here evinced is very gratifying, and it is to be hoped it will be lasting. It must occur to all who reflect, however, that if it befalls Canadians, it would equally befall Englishmen in general, but more so in the aristocracy of England, whose active sympathy has been, and measurably still is, the chief alliance of the rebels. That which the Canadians have been guilty of, and for which they show now so much apparent regret, was entirely consistent with the spirit of the English aristocracy, if not of the Government itself. Indeed, it would be difficult to draw the distinction, morally, between the act of Judge Coursol, and some things which the British Cabinet declined to condemn, if it did not directly prompt them. The lively sympathy with and almost universal adulation bestowed on SEMMES, the privateer, was even in excess of the conduct of the Anglo-rebels of the Provinces. The fact is, the making of the Provinces, by the rebels, a base for offensive operations against the United States, the asylum extended to them, the co-operation they received, and their discharge from custody by Judge Coursol, are but the legitimate results of the course pursued by England herself.

While this conviction is entirely clear, we do not for a moment doubt that the concern and professions of friendship now so abundant, and which are embodied in the memorial to which we have alluded, are not so much the results of conscientious convictions and a desire to do right, as the order issued by General DIX, and the determined spirit with which the people backed it up. Had that order been less prompt, less decided in its tone, had the spirit of the people been less determined, the prospect of serious consequences less immediate and certain, JOHN BULL in Canada would have been correspondingly less prompt to go upon his knees to BROTHER JONATHAN.

JOHN BULL in England is the same animal as JOHN BULL in the Provinces, and is moved by the same influences. The deduction is, that which has produced "the era of good feeling" in Canada, would be not less efficacious in England.

Questions of surgery and practice, however, frequently hinge on remote circumstances, and are decided sometimes by considerations not purely professional. So the question of the manner of treating that growing out of our grievances with England, may not be solved by rigid precedent; nevertheless, we believe a closer observance of the rule would in the long run be the track of wisdom. The decision of DR. DIX was undoubtedly in accordance with precedent. We have seen the good effects that have followed, but we should not make the mistake of attributing to the mild medicine what really was produced by the sight of the Surgeon's instruments. We believe it was the saws and knives that did the work in this case. The mild potion may have been well adapted to the stage that ensued.

The sight of the saws and knives occasionally may have a good effect on JOHN BULL in England.

Important Coal Mining Invention.

The frequent troubles of late years among coal dealers and their operatives, together with the liberal rewards offered for some invention by which these complications may in the future be avoided, has stimulated the inventive genius of the country in the line of coal machinery that will answer the purpose desired. The result is that several machines have been invented, among others the bit and brace and the saw principles, descriptions of both of which we have already given. Elsewhere will be found a description of a new invention just brought to light in England, which it would seem answers well the purpose of coal digging.

A new coal mining machine, however, has just been invented by a gentleman of this vicinity, the merits of which have been tested and pronounced, by competent judges, to be entirely satisfactory. This machine is properly termed a rotating pick, weighs only sixty pounds, is three feet in height, three feet in length and two feet in width; can be operated by one man, or by any power that may be applied, and in its operation, it is said, will save at least one-third of the present loss by mining in the lower seam. The invention's name is withheld for the present, but the machine is claimed to be the best, the most simple, and most effectual that has yet been presented to the public, and can be so constructed as to be within the reach of every miner. A more minute description of the pick will be given soon, as it will be put in operation as speedily as possible.

In the multiplicity of coal mining machines, in which channel our inventive genius seems now to be running, it will be strange, indeed, if some one is not invented that will be fully adapted to the work, and whose general adoption will put an end for time to come to all our present alleged difficulties in the way of an abundant supply of coal.

The decease of Mr. Dayton, in Paris, was universally lamented, says a letter: The French press, and especially the ministerial press, have exhausted their eloquence in terms of praise of the deceased Minister. We have never seen an equal amount of laudatory given to any deceased foreign Minister at once.

The *Patrie*, a paper unscrupulously hostile to the Union, contained the following notice:

"Our political differences," it observes, "do not prevent us from joining with the Unionists in their regret for the death of the distinguished statesman and eminent citizen, whom their cause has just lost. In the difficult circumstances in which his country was placed, Mr. DAYTON was not absent from the dignity becoming a diplomatist, being obliged to make himself the echo of the haughty and sometimes excessive exigencies of Mr. SEWARD. Daylight will, no doubt, dissipate their harshness, and thus to neutralize the ill influence which the Confederate representatives and agents have exercised. Mr. DAYTON was personally known to the Emperor NAPOLEON III., whom he frequently met during his residence in Paris, and who held him in esteem."

The *France*, the organ of Mr. BELMONT was the only paper which contained any account of the death. The deceased is mourned, and his memory, which was very highly esteemed, will long be cherished by his friends. It is said to be his intention to have a [illegible] in Greenwood Cemetery, [illegible] hesitated to [illegible] or the Capitol, [illegible] stand [illegible] on the northwest [illegible] and the Foreign Government in those [illegible] times, that [illegible] reason to believe the General deeply regretted his loss. We are sure that our Government would have been the gainer by his longer stay on earth.

Our Returned Prisoners at Home.

All over the country are the evidences of the cruel and inhuman treatment of the rebels to Northern soldiers. Here and there little family circles are listening attentively to the tale of horror, and the story is retold by a score of tongues to a whole neighborhood until it is lost in the unfavorable narration made to some adjacent community by some other set. Ever returned from the same disgusting "habitation of cruelty." Those who before doubted of these who never knew what were the horrors of the infamous Slavery now realize, in the emaciated framework of our brave soldiers taken in battle by the enemy, unmistakeable testimony of its sad results. Those who stood on the shore at Annapolis during the last three or four weeks and witnessed the living and the dead as they were received from the transports which bore them to the loyal shelter of the North, could no longer deem the agitation against Slavery a mere idea in which no person could or ought to have an interest except New Englanders, for had our enemy been one who had cherished civilized institutions—had our enemy been fighting for the integrity of civilization, he would have been too proud ever to have suffered his prisoners to be tortured by starvation, and to have turned over to us the broken and ruined forms of men who had gallantly defended their country. Only barbarism could stoop to such humiliation, such degradation, in presence of God and man. As we gaze in sorrow and sadness upon our martyred soldiers just released from the grasp of the rebels, and know that their condition is one of the terrible results of an institution which has ever been at war with civilization—ever opposed to progress—ever opposed to *ideas*—ever opposed to the democratic system, it is the simplest of all things in this world to attempt to maintain opposition to slavery was a mere idea. In our returned brethren who have suffered so much; in the memory of all those who have died under the dreadful infliction, we observe a *fact*—the fact of that horrible thing which has sought to undermine and uproot the best government in the world for the purpose of perpetuating and strengthening its own existence—*the* fact of a system which has bid defiance to all the exalted desires and influences of the good and upright everywhere—*the* fact which has, ever since the foundation of our Government, sought to corrupt legislation and jus ice—the fact which has led men to repudiate the decencies of mercantile life, and social courtesy between State and State—*the* fact which has converted the American church into a synagogue of Pharisaism, which had well nigh deprived the million of its exalted right to lift its voice in behalf of universal freedom and the ascendancy of Democratic Government. And this was the mere fact, opposition to which was scouted and is still scouted by those who here, and in other countries, sympathize with our barbaric enemy. Truly it is an expensive argument to make—the production of such a noble sacrifice as has been developed in the scenes at Annapolis, but there it is in all its horrible details, with death for its dreadful peroration. Too many of our people had permitted themselves, by reason of the spirit of magnanimity, to be decided into the false thought that slavery had as it might be at the worst, had no such attendant spectral iniquity. Surely no further testimony is needed to convince us all of the savageness of the enemy with whom we have been outending these four years. The fact of the rebels firing upon the flag which had protected them ought to have been sufficient to assure us that such an act could only emanate from an incendiarism which was of barbaric origin. The presence of our martyred brothers at home will seal this argument and establish this belief, while it will warn the American people against ever again calling facts *mere ideas*.

Sherman in England.

By the last steamer we have the comments of the English press on SHERMAN, when their only knowledge of his great march was confined to the fact that he had started. They only make us more curious to see what they will say when they hear of his success. The New York correspondent of the London *Times* devotes much attention to the subject, and expresses many doubts, of course. We quote the following significant confession:

"If Sherman can do all this with the force he has at command, which all accounts agree is not more than fifty thousand men, then he is a much greater commander than he has hitherto shown himself to be, and the Georgians are a much tamer people than they have credit for being."

The *Times* betrays its opinion of the undertaking thus:

"The movement seems, so far as we can judge from very imperfect information, to resemble the celebrated march of Napoleon in 1814 to St. Dizier, in which he threw himself upon the communications of the allied armies, then advancing on Paris."

For once the *Times* is prepared to learn something from our generals. We quote again:

"If this enterprise be brought to a successful termination, General Sherman will undoubtedly be entitled to the honor of having added a new chapter to the theory and practice of modern warfare. Instances no doubt have often occurred where a bold general, under the pressure of some insuperable difficulty, or the attraction of some irresistable temptation, has abandoned the basis of his operations, and undertaken a long and toilsome march in search of another base. But history also records very few instances indeed where operations of this kind have been crowned with success. The attempt has generally been made in the hope of raising a country dissaffected to its existing government, and with the prospect of almost entire security if the point sought for can once be reached. General Sherman has neither of these conditions in his favor; the country into which he plunges is entirely hostile to him; he can count on no information or assistance of any kind, but on the look out for every opposition that can possibly be offered to his advance by a people whose very existence is staked on the attempt of a handful of soldiers."

The *Times* sees some other "strange" things, thus:

"It will be strange, indeed, if the army of General Sherman should arrive before Savannah, after such a march, conducted under such difficulties, in condition to attack and take a town so well fortified and so strenuously defended as it is, if not, it is difficult to conceive a more embarrassing position than that Gen. Sherman will occupy, with a wasted and weary army, in the heart of a hostile land, and fully fighting on his own ground in his rear."

Gen. SHERMAN having done precisely the thing, people will have some curiosity to see what Mr. BULL thinks of him. The *Times* cannot undertake to decry the exploit, it having said:

"We are inclined to agree that the results of General Sherman's march will be serious for the rebels; but we are not confident by which of the belligerents that estimate ought to be made."

A Ground Rent Decision.

A singular, interesting and curious case was brought up in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, another day, involving the question of the value of "legal tender" notes, compared with that of Spanish pieces in vogue in 1775.

In the suit referred to, the plaintiff claimed two ground rent deeds, dated October 12, 1775, each of which contained a reservation of a ground rent of "twenty-one pure silver coined Spanish pieces of eight and one-third of such piece of eight, each piece of eight weighing seventeen pennyweights six grains, or so much of the lawful money of the Province of Pennsylvania as shall be sufficient from time to time, to purchase or procure" the same, with a covenant for the payment of such rent by the grantee, his heirs and assigns, in the same words as the reservation. At the time the annual rents fell due, October 12, 1863, the defendants, who were then owners of the lots out of which the ground rents were reserved, tendered twenty-one dollars and one-third in legal tender notes of the United States as satisfaction in each of said annual rents. The plaintiff refused to accept the tender. The case stated fixed the value of a piece of eight on October 12, 1863, the highest value since, and the value of the same on the day last mentioned, and the plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to a judgment for the highest value of the piece of eight on each of the times when the rents fell due and the time of trial.

The terms of the deeds appeared to leave nothing for the Judge to say but to order that the rent should be paid either in the particular coin stipulated, or its real value in lawful money; and that the standard of value be that of the coin at the time the rent fell due, and that the plaintiff could not recover more on the ground that that description of coin had since been worth more. This was the judgment in the case.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL.—The U. S. Arsenal at Springfield is the largest, most appointed, and altogether the most productive establishment for the manufacture of small arms in the world, while the quality of the guns manufactured there is unrivaled. Muskets are turned out at the rate of twenty-five thousand a month. From the commencement of the armory to the present date, there have been manufactured over one million five hundred thousand rifles, pistols, carabines, muskets one, cadets arms, and model muskets, pistols and rifles.

THE DICTATOR.—We are assured from good authority that the trip of the "Dictator" from New York to Hampton Roads was more successful than many sanguine ones expected. As she has not performed her mission as yet, it is deemed best to the present not to go into any details of her performances. Thus far the result has been most satisfactory. It is rumored she will go under fire in a few days.

WARMTH OF THE REBELLION.—A letter from Fortress Monroe, in the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, says that since the triumphant march of General Sherman the Georgia troops refuse to do duty, adding that "a few weeks will expose the hollowness of this rebellion in a manner that will excite a profound surprise throughout the whole world how the Confederacy has been able to sustain itself for so long a time."

General Intelligence.

On Tuesday a fine oak-built and copper-fastened side wheel steamer named B. F. Butler, was launched at Boston.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his lecture on "Books," last Sunday evening, said it was impossible in a man who has truth to tell to indulge in flourishes. A writer should use only necessary words; he should write with the same resistless momentum which a good workman uses at his work.

The Fatahdin Iron Works in Massachusetts, which has been idle and useless for several years, is now in the most thorough repair, and turning out iron daily. Thousands of dollars have been expended in putting the furnace in blast for the manufacture of a superior class of charcoal pig iron.

A London paper containing an account of Muller's execution, sold three-quarters of a million of copies.

The organ of the Canadian Prime Minister advocates the passage of an alien bill at the next session of Parliament, the design of which is said to be the expulsion of the Southern sympathizers from the Province.

A New York paper remarks that "Momus raised his shrine upon the frozen waters, and his steel-shod devotees paid willing worship," which means that there was skating on Central Park.

If is said that when the steamer Advance was captured, one of her officers threw into the sea a keg containing $40,000 in gold coin. An army correspondent suggests that here is a good chance for some enterprising Yankee to go to work with his rod and line. The spot where the keg went in is well known, but the angler can select his own ground; he may or he may not bring up the shiners. This work would be about as satisfactory as investing in fish at a fair.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces that "crime in Pittsburgh is awfully on the increase."

A daily newspaper in Pekin is one thousand years old.

A New Haven paper of last week, says yesterday the foggy weather made our usually fair city as dusky looking as Pittsburgh, where to see a clean faced person is the rarest of rarities.

The report of Chief Engineer Isherwood, of the Navy, upon the practicability of tunneling the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has been published in pamphlet form.

The bridegroom is the son of Thomas Howard, Esq., whom he succeeded in the consulate of San Juan del Sur, and from which he was transferred to the consulate of Naples. Mr. Howard is a young man of promise, and in the important acts above recorded has shown his good taste and judgment in choosing as his partner one of America's fair and accomplished daughters.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDY.

These wines are the pure product of the grape, and possess a delicacy of flavor and a richness of taste unequalled by any foreign article in the American market. "Port"—A mild and gentle astringent. "Angelica"—a gentle stimulant of highly nutritive character in cases of debility or exhaustion, and can be received by the most delicate and irritable stomach: "Hock"—will be found a pleasant wine for table use, very dry, and an excellent tonic. "Muscadel"—similar to the famous "Hungarian Tokay" unrivalled for parties or ladies' use generally. "Grape Brandy"—the pure distillation of the grape. For sale by

N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
81 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
dec8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT COST.

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Photograph Albums.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Closing Out Sale.

JOHN P. HUNT,
59 Fifth st., Masonic Hall,
Offers the balance of his

HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT COST TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Morocco Binding,

30 PICTURES.....$1,88
40 PICTURES.....2.50
50 PICTURES.....2,75
AND UPWARD.

JOHN P. HUNT,
59 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH.
dec29

FULLER RESERVE
OIL COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$10),000.

SHARES.....$1 EACH.

The property of the Company, on the East bank of the Allegheny river, 1¼ miles below Franklin, in Cranberry township, Ve-hange county, Pa., near the Dale and Morrow 50 bbl. Well, and the large Wells of Hoover and others, consists of the following:

1st. FIVE ACRES, in Fee Simple, known as the "Fuller Reserve," with a river front and a stream of water running almost its entire length. At the mouth of this run and on the bank of the river is a

Well now pumping and yielding to the Company 10 bbls. of Oil per day.

Every foot of the above tract is available for Oil boring purposes, and can, at any time be leased to parties at one-half Royalty.

2d. A LEASE, for fifteen years, of a well on the lands of the Boston "Fuller Farm Oil Company," adjoining the five acres above described, which flows when first struck, and will yield by pumping ten to twenty barrels of oil per day, and if carefully tubed there is every indication that it will be a

Flowing Well.

The present production of Oil to the Company is sufficient to pay over

Three per Cent. per month,

on the Capital Stock.

The Company have already sold a number of barrels of their oil for $18 per barrel, at the well.

For the two producing Wells, above mentioned, there are two first class engines, with tubing, tanks, &c., all the property of the Company, and in good working order.

The Company will be organized under the Mining Laws of Pennsylvania

Subscription books are still open for a limited number of share, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem.

W. L. McCLINTOCK,
23 Fifth street, where full particulars concerning the property may be learned. dec21 tf

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut, West side,
dec8-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
that the partnership heretofore existing between William H. Brown, John Morrow and Alexander F. Reed was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December, 1864. All debts due the said partnership are to be paid to MORROW & REED, and those due by the partnership will be discharged by MORROW & REED at No. 91 Third street, where the business will be continued by them as heretofore.
W. H. BROWN,
JOHN MORROW,
ALEX. F. REED.
dec28-3t

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
jan1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY MATTERS.

Says the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*: The joy at getting 33,000 bales of abandoned cotton, in abandoned Savannah, begins to be tempered with an estimate of the value of the loss of 15,000 troops and artillery that Hardee was allowed to march off with. These troops have got to be fought by us at Charleston or Richmond, or along the way to both cities. It is now thought the cotton will hardly balance our account current with them to the end of the war.

For the Holidays.—Beautiful and appropriate presents in Cloaks, Shawls and Dress Goods will be found in the greatest variety at Jos. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. They are exhibiting some of the handsomest Silks, Moire Antiques, Poplins, British, French, German, and Saxony Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, and other useful goods in the greatest variety and at much less than Eastern prices. The co-partnership of this firm will be dissolved in January, one of the partners retiring, inducing them to sell off without reserve their entire stock very cheap, and many desirable goods for the season less than cost. Our readers will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. tf.

Selling at Cost—We now offer our entire stock of trimmings, notions, small wares, &c. at actual cost, as we *intend quitting business*. Now is the time for bargains.

MORRIS & HUMBERT,
Cor. South Com. and Federal st.,
dec14:2w Allegheny City.

Public sale this day.—The extensive gardening stock of Mr. James Old, New Brighton road, near School House No. 1, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, at 10 o'clock. There are 150 hot bed sash, wagons, mules, &c., &c.

MARRIED.

THACKERAY—BARGE-SEE—At the residence of the bride's mother, Dec. 20th, 1864, by the Rev. Isaac Banks, Mr. ISAAC N. THACKERAY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MATTIE A. BARGESEER, of Pittsburgh.

Then come the wild weather—come sleet or come snow,
We will stand by each other, however it blow.
Oppression and sickness, and sorrow and pain,
Shall be met as our true love like links to the chain.

HOWARD—McINTOSH.—At the Legation of the United States in Rome (Italy), October 17th, 1864, by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Suffolk, New York, JAY T. HOWARD, Esq., U. S. Consul at Naples, (formerly of this city,) to Miss KATE MCINTOSH, daughter of the late Gen. McIntosh, of Kentucky.

The bridegroom is the son of Thomas Howard, Esq., whom he succeeded in the consulate of San Juan del Sur, and from which he was transferred to the consulate of Naples. Mr. Howard is a young man of promise, and in the important acts above recorded has shown his good taste and judgment in choosing as his partner one of America's fair and accomplished daughters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITT TOWNSHIP.

The citizens of Pitt township are requested to meet on

Friday Evening, the 30th inst.,

at the OAKLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, to take into consideration the last call of the President for more troops.
dec29-1t

FIRST WARD PITTSBURGH.

The enrolled men of this Ward are requested to meet at the SCHOOL HOUSE, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to revise the Enrollment, and take measures to fill the quota for the pending Draft.

ADAMS GETTY, President.
W. B. HUNTER, Secretary. dec29-1t

NEW BOOKS.

Studies for Stories—by Jean Ingelow.....$1 75
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan—by author of "The Cotta Family," &c.....1 75
The Queen of the County—by author of Margaret and her Bridesmaids.....2 00
Queens of Song, with portraits.....2 00
Enoch Arden, illustrated.....1 00
A new atmosphere—by Gail Hamilton.....2 00
Wet Days at Edgewood—by Ike Marvel.....2 00
John Godfrey's Fortunes—by Bayard Taylor.....2 25
The Dawn of Heaven—by Oollier.....1 50

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
dec29-2t 98 Wood street.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, three-fourths of a mile from Kenny's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad; contains 158 acres, about 95 acres cleared and under fence. The buildings are a comfortable hewed log house, large barn, orchard, eight acres of meadow, well watered, underlaid with coal. Price $50 per acre. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—

That the first meeting of the corporation to be called

"THE FULLER RESERVE OIL CO.,"

will be held on Thursday, January 19th, 1865, at the office of the Secretary, W. L. McCLINTOCK, 23 Fifth street, for the purpose of organization, as required by an act of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes," approved the 18th day of July, 1863.

W. L. McCLINTOCK,
dec27-3w Secretary.

GREAT AMERICAN OIL CO.,

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are notified that there will be a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of electing officers and organizing said Company, at the People's Insurance office, city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

BALIMAN GOB,
JAS. McGREW,
JOHN WATT.
dec23-tf

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

LAFAYETTE HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF

will give their great impersonated reading of the principal scenes from Sheridan's comedy of

THE RIVALS.

Mrs. Vandenhoff as Mrs. Malaprop, Lydia and Lucy. Mr. Vandenhoff as Sir Anthony, Capt. Absolute, Bob Acres, &c.

After which Mrs. Vandenhoff will give her selections of

PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS.

Tickets 50 cents; Secured seats 75 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading commences at 7½. Seats may be secured by holders of season tickets, at the Library Rooms on FRIDAY between the hours of 9 o'clock and 3, after which time they will be sold to the holders of single tickets.

THOS. BAKEWELL, JR.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
Lecture Committee.
dec28

ARREST THE MURDERERS!

$10,000 REWARD!!

The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the murderer, or murderers of Mr. JOHN McFATE, who was killed by some person, or persons, on the night of December 20th, 1864, in Oil City, Penna.

M. L. BAGG,
dec28-3t Burgess of Oil City.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Wormer.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets.
oct6-1y-eod

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SAATING CAPS, &c.
From New York Auction.
CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

WANTED—

A STORE ROOM,

By the 1st of April. A good sized room, for a most unexceptionable business—Fifth street or Wood, near Fifth preferred.

Parties having such a room for rent will please communicate at once through Postoffice with

dec9-3t "A. B. C.," Postoffice box No. 611.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
oct-1y No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S.
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
no11

BLAKE'S PATENT

Plate Lamp Chimney,

Is cheaper in the long run than all glass chimneys at two cents each; is more convenient to use, and the light more brilliant, while equally strong, is milder. We have sold hundreds of them, and are assured on all sides that they give great satisfaction. We furnish, at bar cost, with each chimney, a Burner of superior quality; a package of Glass Plates, a Chimney Cleaner and Lamp Trimmer attachment.

The Plate Chimney: are done up in various styles, and are for sale, single and in quantity, by

E. S. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from Bridge.
dec26-4t-ltaw1lw

D. O'NEILL ..... WM. ANDERSON.

O'NEILL & ANDERSON,
Steam Book and Job Printers,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PAMPHLETS, RECEIPTS,
BILL HEADS, BLANK FORMS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,
VISITING CARDS, TICKETS,
PAPER BOOKS, HAND BILLS,

And all other kinds of printing executed with prompt ness and dispatch, and in the best and neatest manner. We invite our friends having printing to execute, to give us a call. dec2-ed3m

BARLEY MALT—

2000 bushels prime Spring;
1000 " " Fall.
FOR SALE BY
THOS. BELL,
dec14-2w-eod 97 First street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KAY & COMPANY,

55 WOOD STREET.

Have opened their splendid assortment of

HOLIDAY BOOKS

consisting of

Elegantly Bound and Illustrated Works,
Fine Editions of Standard Authors.

JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS.

Forming part of our stock will be found the following:

THE ARTISTS' EDITION OF IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK. The finest American book. This superb volume contains 12 designs from the pencils of more than fifty eminent Artists.

FOREST PICTURES IN THE ADIRONDACKS. Illustrated by John A. Hows; with original Poems, by Alfred B. Street.

A SELECTION OF WAR LYRICS. With Gleanings on wood, By F. O. C. Darley.

ENOCH ARDEN. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated with thirty-three original designs on Wood.

CHRISTIAN BALLADS. By Rev. A. C. Coxe. Illustrated by John A. Hows.

THE CENTRAL PARK. PHOTOGRAPHED. With descriptions and a Historical Sketch by Fred. B. Perkins.

GOLDEN LEAVES FROM THE AMERICAN POETS. Collected by John W. S. Hows.

GOLDEN LEAVES FROM THE BRITISH POETS. Collected by John W. S. Hows.

BITTER SWEET. By J. G. Holland. A new and elegantly illustrated edition, superbly bound.

FOLK SONGS—A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, with sixty original illustrations, exquisite in design and execution.

SAXE'S CLEVER STORIES. Rendered in rhyme. Illustrated by Champney. Elegantly printed.

LYRA AMERICANA. From American poets.

LYRA ANGLICANA. Selected from the best English writers.

CHRISTMAS POEMS AND PICTURES. Richly illuminated, with numerous engravings on wood.

CHRIST WAS BORN ON CHRISTMAS DAY. A Carol. With illustrations by John A. Hows.

FAVORITE AUTHORS. A Companion Book of prose and poetry, with twenty-six steel engravings.

HOUSEHOLD FRIENDS. A book for all seasons, with eighteen portraits on steel.

BRYANT'S POETICAL WORKS. The Holiday Edition. Profusely illustrated.

THE LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. Elegantly illustrated.

WORLD NOTED WOMEN. By Mary Cowden Clark, with original illustrations.

THE IMPERIAL COURTS. Richly illustrated with portraits of Imperial Sovereigns and their Cabinet Ministers.

Irving's complete works. Sunny Side Edition, 22 vols
Irving's Life of Washington. Sunny Side Ed., 5 vols.
Irving's Life and Letters. Sunny Side Ed., 4 vols.
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature. Riverside Ed., 4 vols.
D'Israeli's Miscellanies of Literature. Riverside Ed., 1 vol.
Burroughs' Miscellany of Philosophy. Riverside Ed., 1 vol.
Lamb's Miscellaneous Works. Riverside Ed. 4 vols.
Lamb's Essays of Elia. New edition.

The Household Edition of Dickens. Illustrated by Darley and Gilbert.
Shakespeare. Richard Grant White's Edition.
Shakespeare. Cabinet Edition, 11 vols.
Shakespeare. Riverside Edition.
Macaulay's Essays. Riverside Edition, 6 vols.
Dana's Household Book of poetry, 1 vol.
Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, 2 vols.
Mallory's Illustrated Works. Uniform Edition, 10 vols.

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES.
PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
WRITING DESKS.
PORTFOLIOS AND TOURISTS CASES.
dec6

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

PRESIDENT!

It is ordered that one and all in want of

CLOTHING!

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

At Wholesale or Retail,

SHALL GO AND EXAMINE THE NEW OPENING

of

N. GROSSMAYER,

No. 47 Fifth street,

de24-4ty OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,
MANILLA and
HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oct6 1m

JOSEPH SCHMIDT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
409 Penn street,
de14-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

INFORMATION WANTED—

Of Mrs. MARGARET A RHOADS,

who came to this city in 1849. Any information left at this office will be thankfully received by her brother.
dec26 4t JOHN M. LEADER.

FOR SALE—

A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 36, on Palo Alto street, Second Ward, Allegheny City. The lot is 20 by 110, and has an alley 20 feet wide on its length and rear. The house is of brick, has a hall, 6 rooms, finished attic, gas, and water in the kitchen. Enquire of W. TATE, Jr.,
dec23-1w] No. 30 Palo Alto st., or No. 36 Federal st.

$12 TO $25 PER DAY.

Agents wanted to sell our new Empire and Little Giant Sewing Machines, the best cheap machines in the world, with late improvements. We are giving a commission by which the above wages can be made, or we employ agents at $75 per month, and expenses paid. For particulars address with stamp,

GATES & CO.,
no28-2w.a.o.d. Detroit, Mich.

PRICES REDUCED.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS.

DRESS GOODS,

For sale at a great reduction in price, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
de28 25 Fifth street.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

The most perfect Pianos in the world.

A splendid new stock of

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

Just received and for sale by

R. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood street, Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.
no15-eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' FAIR,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT, AT

CONCERT HALL, FIFTH STREET.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

dec22-tf

LOST,

Lost on Thursday evening, in going from Hand to Fifth and Smithfield streets, a MINK SABLE COLLAR. A liberal reward will be given for its return, at the [dec26-3t] NEWS BOYS' HOME.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE WESTERN PENNA., 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of the Institution, 67 Fourth street, MONDAY, the second day of January, 1865, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the late Board of Managers and to elected officers for the ensuing year. By order of

dec23-4t JOS. R. D. MEHS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF N. C. AND F. R. R. Co., New Castle, Pa., Dec. 21, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a meeting of the Stockholders of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Castle, Pa., on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice-President and seven Directors of said Company. [dec24-2w] J. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
F. M. GORDON, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 84 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr. | Andrew Ackley,
James McAuley, | Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes, | David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick, | Rees J. Thomas,
George Davis, | Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell B. Herron, | John R. McCune.
C. W. Ricketson,

dec24 1y F. M. GORDON, Secy.

FOR TEN DAYS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

$150,000

WORTH OF FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

WILL BE MADE IN THE PRICES OF

SILKS.

S

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch One Square.	Daily.	Three Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Three Times a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 50				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 00	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 30	2 90	2 10	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	12 00	7 50	6 00	3 75	4 75
Three months	15 75	9 75	7 85	5 00	6 75
Six months	25 75	15 75	10 00	6 00	12 00
Nine months	32 00	18 00	12 50	9 00	16 50
One year	38 00	21 00	16 00	10 00	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	9 00	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

State of Feeling at the South.

An officer of distinction who has just returned from several months imprisonment at Columbia, S. C., communicates to the Boston *Traveller* some remarkably interesting statements as to the feeling of the people in that State. He thinks they are not as unfavorably disposed towards the Union as they previously were. From his official position, and particularly from the numerous friends his father possessed at the South, the officer in question was enabled to have long and frequent conversations with men in civil as well as military positions.

After Sherman had successfully passed Macon in his triumphant march from Atlanta to the sea, it was evident that men of all classes gave up the Confederacy in despair. One military officer of high rank told our informant that the Confederacy was "gone-up," and asked him if he (the rebel officer) should send money North if our informant would invest it for him, which he cheerfully promised to do. The rebel said that it was not on his account he asked it, but he had a family dependent on him whom the final evil fortune of war would leave destitute.

The same request has been made by numerous Southerners of our officers in prison, and the rebels all are extremely anxious to get hold of greenbacks or gold as the only reliable hope for their future livelihood. Some of our officers who had money secured their escape by a liberal use of greenbacks, counting upon the exorbitant sum with which men of irregular honor received them, knowing all was lost.

The citizens of Columbia were well disposed toward our officers, and from frequent conversations with them, notwithstanding the rebellion which renders plain speaking unsafe, our informant is assured that hundreds of the people of the Carolinian capital are anxious again to dwell in peace beneath the protecting folds of the once-loved Stars and Stripes.

Military despotism reigns in South Carolina. Provost guards occupy every important place, and keep in check all Union demonstrations. During the fall they have practiced a most merciless conscription, and old men of sixty and boys only just in their teens have been swept into the service. The last man is gone who can be had. All losses the rebels now meet in battle or camp are fatal and final, and cannot be replaced.

There is a murmur of discontent all through Carolina at the defenceless condition in which tens of thousands of families are left, surrounded by masses of colored people, their slaves, with no means of enforcing obedience or securing safety, should a general insurrection take place.

A most significant series of incidents have taken place in connection with the conduct of Mr. Boyce, member of the Confederate Congress, who favored negotiation and so incurred the condemnation and censure of the Confederate leaders and the war majority. A mass indignation meeting was called by government men in his district to demand his resignation, at which government employees were largely represented, but his friends and the friends of his policy rallied to the spot and formed so powerful a majority that, although the vote requesting his resignation was passed by a small majority, he felt himself strong enough to hold on to his position.

THERE are indications that serious trouble may yet grow out of the condition of affairs among the Mormons in Utah. It will be remembered that a law of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, forbids and punishes polygamy by a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years. Recent letters represent that the Mormon leaders, and as many of their followers as are able, are in rebellion against this law. The same statute forbids any religious or charitable corporation to hold real estate in value above fifty thousand dollars. The whole church is in deadly rebellion against this law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. de10

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. In one bottle of Fifty Cents, each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being compleiu in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 7 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct3-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

EXCELSIOR
TOBACCO WORKS'
R. & W. JENKINSON, Manufacturers and Dealers in
SEGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 6, Federal Street,
three doors from the Suspension Bridge,
de17-1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[de29-1y] No. 72 Third street, two doors below Market,

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 311 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oct31-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.
All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street.
Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth St Cincinnati Ohio nov8-1y

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.
This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.
E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 13 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct13-3m

BOWLEY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
Proprietor.
sep7-1y

DENTISTRY.

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☞ Lots of Fun.

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Beautiful Vocalists.
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September 1st, 1864. oct5-tf

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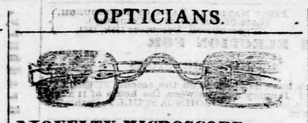

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GLOVES AND MITTENS.
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N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6-20s, 1862 Bonds,
U. S. 6-20s, 1864 Bonds,
U. S. 7-30s, 1st and 2d series,
U. S. Seven-Thirties.

Also, 6 per cent. one year certificates
And all other U. S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 27, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20s	108 75	109
Gold Two-Frame Pieces	212	.....
Connellsville R. R. (first)	12 50	.....
Exchange Bank	71 12½	.....
Columbia	79 50	.....
Phillips	.....	5 25
Eldorado	.....	2 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 70
C. Idlewell	7 50	.....
Ritchie (ex div.)	.....	1 25
Banner	.....	95
McAboy	.....	1 00
Ross	.....	1 35

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

Caldwell, 73¼@77½; Curtin, 15@15¾; Maple Shade, 33@35¾; Irwin, 10@11; Seneca, 6¾; Cherry Run, 2¾; Dalzell, 93¾@95¾; Gold, 219.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The sales at the Board to-day were $500 U. S. 5-20s at 109; and 100 shares Dalzell oil stock at 10. This stock is now expected to take a step upwards. The principal obstacle hitherto in its way has really been removed. It has been a great drawback to the interests of the Dalzell company, although there has been no oil stock in the market that has maintained such a uniform rate. According to the terms of settlement between it and the Columbia, the Dalzell will receive fifteen per cent. of the production of five wells on the Columbia property that have been stopped in consequence of the existing difficulty that has been settled to the mutual advantage of both companies. We hear predictions in well informed circles that the Dalzell stock will be selling for twenty-five dollars by the first of next April.

—Money continues pretty stringent under an active demand. Greenbacks are much sought after, and our brokers, in some instances, are charging a small premium for furnishing them. There are a certain class of dealers who cannot see money in any other kind of paper than these legal tenders—the drovers, for instance—who will not close a transaction unless paid in this kind of currency. Not even the National Bank issues will satisfy them—they are peremptory in their demand for greenbacks.

—There was a fair attendance at the Peoples' Stock Exchange last evening, and quite an improvement in the tone of the market. The following sales were made:

300	Shares Cherry Run and Pit Hole	88
200	do do do	87
1,000	do do do	87
1,000	do do do	87
200	do do do	88
500	do do do	88
100	do Culbertson Run	1 70
100	do Dalzell	9 50
100	do Pittsburgh and Great Western	1 80
900	do Ritchie (including dividend)	1 30
750	do Merchants	56
200	do Dalzell	9 62
100	do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 10
50	do Blood Farm and Oil Co	4 50

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has just given a decision "that when a bank has ceased business, and divides or transfers its capital, the outstanding circulation in excess of 90 per cent. of capital remaining must be taxed one-sixth of one per cent. If no capital is left the entire circulation outstanding is liable to the double tax of one and a half and one-sixth of one per cent." This decison affects only those banks which have relinquished their State charters and become national banks, transferring the entire capital of State to national organizations, but still having an outstanding circulation, all of which, by this decision, is rated as excess of capital and is to be taxed accordingly.

New Orleans Market.

December 17.

COTTON—The market opened this morning at about previous rates, but subsequently, on the receipt of dispatches reporting a further improvement at New York, the demand became more active, and holders were emboldened to establish an advance of about ½ ₱ lb on yesterday's quotations—the sales comprising fully 280 bales including 8 bales low middling at $1 06, 16 strict low middling at $1 18, 29 middling at $1 20, all below the news; and 6 bales strict good ordinary, 32, and 40 strict low middling, and 41 bales in three or four lots, prices not reported; also, at auction, by order of the United States Marshal, 250 bales, as follows: 5 bales pickings and 1 crate loose at 49¾c, 1 bag at 56¾c, 6 bales damaged at 76c, and 16 low middling, supposed damaged, at $1 10. The market closed steady for ordinary, $1 15@1 20 for low middling to strict low middling, $1 25@— for middling, and —@1 24 for strict middling. Among the sales yesterday of which we did not receive the particulars were 32 bales strict low middling at $1 16½.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning were larger than they were yesterday, the market is firm and there is a good demand for sugar. Molasses is in request, particularly the better descriptions, which are steady with a fair sale; buyers, however, a little slow in coming to terms. Prices are unchanged. The sales yesterday and to-day not previously reported, comprise 189 hhds sugar to New York, 28¾@29c for fair to good fair, 30¾@31c for yellow clarified, and 35c ₱ lb for white clarified. By auction 40 hhds common sugar sold to-day at 25¾c ₱ lb. Of molasses 160 bbls and 60 half bbls sold, also in lots at $1 28@1 30 for good, and $1 32@1 33 ₱ gallon for choice.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER NIGHTINGALE—J B Caufield, 20 bbls hominy; L H Voigt, 64 do; E Hazelton, 10 do, 10 bbls peaches; J S Dilworth, 3 bbls and oil; J A Caughey, 5 bbls do; H E Sellers & Co, 10 do; F Sellers & Co, 100 bxs lard; Hartman & Co, 240 bxs starch, 69 hhds bacon, 70 bbls pork, 673 bbls flour; C A Carpenter, 1,972 do; J S Liggett & Co, 200 sks wheat; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,477 sks do; John Porterfield, 90 kegs lard; Schoonover & Wilson, 2 kegs lard; J Kramer, 124 empty oil bbls; Schoenberger & Co, 5 baskets wine and bounce, 3 split rocking chairs; A Holstien, 3 pigs lard and spare ribs; Louis Hager, 1 bbl whisky; R & M Jenkinson, 1 hhd tobacco; Beecham & Long 8 pkgs Giant Mills; Jas Murphy, 7 pkgs tobacco; 18 bx Bigelow's candles; Dalzell, Gorley & Manufacture; W A Ogden & Co, 1 bale mdse; Day & Hayden 4 bdls saddle trees; Caldwell & Bro, 1 marble slab.

Louisville.

PER ONTARIO—Clark & Co, 28 bags feathers, 29 bbls liquors, 38 hhds tobacco, 225 bbls whisky, 59 hhds sides, 78 bbls pork; 780 bbls flour, 1,650 bxs starch, 115 bbls soap; Lemon & Wheeler, 1 crate rosewing; Townsend & Lonsdale, 40 hhds sides, 9 do hams, 1 tierce do; F Sellers, 244 tcs lard; J McGarr, 1 case whisky; E H Myers & Co, 100 bbls flour; J S Liggett, 220 sks wheat; Clark & Culp, 92 do; Owner, 5 do, 95 sks oats; Smith, 19 dry hides; Allen & McCormick, 4,000 ft lumber; W P Beck, 5 bales wool; Hakewell & Peairs, 1 pkge glassware; J Lusk, 1 bbl mdse; Spencer & McKay, 64 sks barley; W H Hagan, 100 bales hay; R Wallace, 8 do; J Hollister, 12 do; W H Bryan, 130 oil bbls; H D Moore, 1 buggy. Owner, 1 horse; M P McCairn, 45 sks oats; E Van Gorder, 1 tub butter; A Bradley, 4 locust posts.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Hussey, Wells & Co, 891 pieces iron; Hartman & Bro, 208 bgs oats, 49 bbls cider; Nimick & Co 98 tons meal; A Eppert, 7 sks mdse; H Childs, 64 bxs do; Dilworth, Richardson & Co, 28 bbls pies, 1 do cider; Shoonaker & Lang, 7 pkgs mdse; Nimick & Co, 2 cars meal; F Van Gorder, 30 bbls cheese; W Strang, 9 g h & sks do; Godfrey & C, 12 sks rags; J B Caufield, 33 bxs cheese; H Ewart, 27 obls cider.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Grafford, 28 bags flax seed; Bell & Co, 2 empty cars bark; Keiffer, Son & Co, 29 bbls, &c; H. Riddle & Brother, wheat flour; Dunn, 15 sacks corn, Horn & Co, 12 sacks potatoes; W. Rouse, 7 bbls apples; D. McFadden, 115 bags buckwheat flour; J. McClelland, 9 pkgs mdse.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—J Marshall, 277 sks oats; Hitchcock & Mc, 8 dressed hogs; Ramsey & H, 1 car lumber; J S Liggett, 3 cars wheat; McElroy & Co, 14 bbls broom corn; J Rhodes, 200 bgs barley; S Burton, 3 cars hay; Rea & Kell, 30 half bbls butter; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 1 car canals; J Painter & Co, 5 bbls scalp iron; Knox & P, 50 bbls flour; Culp & S, 100 bbls flour; Rea & K, 207 bgs middlings; M Mc Gillough, 50 bbls hop vines; McKeown & D, 7 do do; D Wallace, 70 bbls flour; Col Cross, 400 sacks of oats.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27,

The sales at the auction warehouses were light, amounting only to 30 hogsheads, of which 6 sold at the Pickett at $7 50@11 for lugs, and $14 to $19 for light leaf at the Ninth street. 9 hhds light lugs at $7 25 to 9 60 and light to medium leaf at $10 50 to $25 50 at the Boone 2 hhds trash at $4 75, and fancy sales at $8 to $9 75, 3 of lugs at $9 25 to $10 50, and one of light lugs at $1925; at the Louisville 1 hhd trash at $4, and 4 hhds of leaf at $21 50 to $27 75. The sales of the week sum up 274 hhds, against 533 hhds the previous week. The sales since the 1st of November were 3,499 hhds.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

Business—We have nothing new to note as regards the leading articles. The demand was limited and so were the transactions. The receipts of produce for the past week were small. This, however, is no unusual occurrence during this season of the year. The weather was very pleasant, resembling May far more than December. Our rivers are again rising, with over eight feet water in the channel. Navigation is again resumed to all points on both rivers. Business will necessarily be restricted until after the New Year has made its appearance. On the Monongahela landing business was not active; boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. The Iron City was to leave last evening. She had a good show. The Starlight is the packet for Cincinnati and Louisville; passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Ida having disappeared from St. Louis, navigation is again resumed. The Artemis will depart this day; she will go through without detention. The Ontario, from Louisville, had one of the best trips of the season. This is the boat that carries the flag that was presented by the Pittsburgh ladies for the largest donation to the Sanitary Fair. The Nightingale, from Cincinnati, has a large trip; she is announced for a return trip this day. The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer C. McC. Porter; she leaves at noon. A number of boats are at the landing waiting their turn tonnage in port large; freights limited. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALT—The market has undergone no change for some time past; sales 100 bbls at $3 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The high prices have checked operations; small sales were made at $20@27 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady, but not very active; prices have undergone no change for some time past. Among the sales were 70 bxs Western Reserve at 22c; Hamburg, 20c.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair demand for home purposes. The receipts by river and rail are on the increase. The demand was principally for the better grades, among the sales were the following: Extra family, 100 barrels, $11@11 15; sales 300 barrels Falls of Ohio, on the wharf, at $10 75. This is a favorite brand, and commands the outside figure. Sales of 150 barrels at $11@12, and 150 at $10 75@11 20. Extra—100 barrels sold at $10 50.

GRAIN—The receipts are increasing and so is the demand. A fair amount of various descriptions was disposed of. Oats were among the leading articles; sales of 400 bush from store, 97c; 800 do, 98c; whilst other dealers are demanding $1. Corn was in half request; sales of 400 bbls new ear at $1 30; old was nominal. Barley was active; the receipts were liberal. 1,100 bush Spring at $1 70; Fall, $1 80 per bush. Wheat was unchanged; Red, $2 10; White, $2 15@2 20 per bush.

VENISON—Prices have declined, with sales at 16@17c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices have declined; sales 1,200 lbs at 8½@9 cents.

HIGHWINES—The market was unsettled. We note a sale of 500 bbls, to arrive, at $2 25 ₱ gallon.

WHISKY—Prices were irregular. Sales 20 bbls of city rectified at $2 30@2 35 ₱ gallon.

HAY—The market during the week has been fairly supplied. Sales of 12 loads at scales at $42@43.

BUTTER—The market was unchanged with a limited demand. Sales 1 bbls roll at 45@47c.

EGGS—Not so much inquired for. Sales of 3 bbls at 44c.

CLOVERSEED—Market steady. Sales of 40 bush at $5.

POTATOES—The market was dull with only a limited demand. Sales in a small way at 90c@$1 ₱ bushel.

APPLES—The supply in the market is not large; prices have undergone no change; sales of 90 bbls at $3 25.

ONIONS—The market has been quiet; the stock of new on hand at present is very limited; small lots only were disposed of. Shoulders at 22c; sides, 23; hanger cured hams 25c.

HOGS—The market for some days was not very active; the unfavorable news from the Eastern markets have put a damper on hogs; the supplies have been quite heavy since receiving the sales we note 384 head, averaging 280 lbs, at $12; 213 do, weight 220, at $12 48; 337 head, weight 250, $12 35; 350 head, weight 270, $12 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1864.

Business in the oil way was dull. The bottom appears to have dropped out altogether since the holidays have set in; hence we have but little to report. The stock on hand is extremely light. This of course makes holders indifferent and careless about parting with their stocks. The present spell of mild weather has opened up navigation to the Oil Regions. The steamer Petrolia left yesterday with a good trip. She will be followed to-day by the Echo No. 2, the Ida Rees and a fleet of tow boats, with large tows of empty oil barrels and coal, the latter article being in active demand at large prices, viz: 80c to $1 per bushel. Those are certainly steep figures to pay for that desirable and useful article. The receipts of oil since our last amounted to 950 barrels, by the river, being the first arrival since Friday. Several other lots are on the way, and may arrive any hour. In the absence of transactions we can only give the nominal rates.

CRUDE OIL—Nothing did nor learn of any sales. The last reported were at 39@40c, packages returned, and 41@45c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive. The demand was for small lots at 65c for Boaid, and 55c ₱ Free. The only sales reported was 65 bbls free at 83c.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.
O. Burchnell.....537 | J. Mawhinny.....383
Total.....920

REPORTS OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 204 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 144 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe, Brothers, 272 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Sall & Company, 50 barrels tar, for Philadelphia.

Sill & Company, 50 barrels refined for Boston.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

December 29, 1864.

Iron has further declined as follows:

Puddled Sheet Iron	11½@—
Charcoal "	12½@—
Light Band Iron, from 1½ to 2 inch	7½@8

FLAT BARS.

1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7c
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7½
1¼ to 1½, by ¾ to ¾ inch	7
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ to ⅝ inch	8

HORSE SHOE.

¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch 8½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 8, by ½ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8½
1¼ to 1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	9

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

¾ to 6 inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9¾
½ and ⅝ inch	10
⅜ inch	10½
¼ inch	11

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ⅛c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

8-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ¾ inch	8
1¼ to 2, by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8½
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and 1 inch	8½
1¼ by 1 inch	8½

Junlata Iron 2½cts ₱ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron 8¼

NAIL RODS.

Junlata 15

NAILS.

	₱ Keg		₱ Keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	12½	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	3d	10 37½
6 and 7d	8 37½	4 in. Lining	11 37½
4 and 5d	8 87½	Clinch	9 62½
3d	9 37½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
Casing Nails.		Barrel	9 37½
6d	10 18	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 61	6d	9 38
8d	10 38	8d	9 38
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 8 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Dry Goods.

The following table will show the value of dry goods imported, withdrawn from warehouse, and entered in New York during the week ending Thursday evening:—

	Imp'ts.	Within.	Wareh.
Manufactures of Wool	$11,091	$23,596	$33,266
Do. Cotton	11,827	40,928	10,266
Do. Silk	34,626	22,072	11,186

New York Wool Market.

December 28.

The New York *Ship List* reports trade rather quiet, and that the tone of the market is rather heavy, and speculative lots have been forced off at lower prices than the regular trade are willing to accept. Sales of 75@100,000 lbs domestic at 85c@$1 for heavy to light contraband fleeces, with small parcels selected at $1 02@1 05, and 350@55c for pulled; 123 bales with Donskoi at about 52½c, and 10,000 lbs do at 53c for gold; 50 bales Mestiza at 45c; 7,000 lbs Mexican at 48c; 400 bales River Plate, 60d to unwashed Donskoi, 20 do Montevideo, 350 do East Indis, 6,000 lbs Canada fleece, and various other small parcels, including Mediterranean and Cape, on private terms. By auction 100 bales Cape sold at 52½@54½c, cash.

Louisville Hog Market.

We hear of no new feature in the market, but note very meagre supplies, and but one buyer, as the season for packing may be considered over for the want of stock. A few sales of good conditioned hogs sold to a packer at 11¾ to 12c, live weight at the packer's pen. The slaughter beyond the falls does not exceed 91,000 hogs to date. The hog product is very firm, and we quote mess pork at $41.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Evening Board—Gold Closed at 221¼

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

There was very little excitement in Railway shares, to-day. There was a slight fall this morning, with subsequent improvement. Some heavy purchases were made in the hopes of an advance in January. Government's list was strong, with fair demand. Coal shares generally steady. Miscellaneous list irregular, with wide fluctuations on some shares. Bank Stocks in good demand. State Stocks quiet. The great fall in Mariposa is owing to the total failure of the mines, and to the testimony in the Opdyke-Weed trial. As the Petroleum Board Germania was the only stock in demand. The sales were 4,500 at 210. There is much excitement in Hoboken and vicinity at the probable existence of an oil spring. Investigations are being made. Gold speculation was very active to-day on the news from Wilmington. One million purchased two millions, and nearly all operated heavily. There was a rise of 5 percent, and a subsequent fall of 4 per cent.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 28.

Gold is steady, with no special demand from speculators or for exports. The price opened at 216¾, advanced to 217¾, and again fell to 216¾. On the rumors of a recall before Wilmington, the price rose to 220, but receded again to 219¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Petroleum quiet. Small sales of crude at 60, refined, in bond, 70c, refined, free, 90c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Money active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 160@160½. Gold excited and firmer; closed at 217, advanced to 217¾, declined to 216¾, advanced to 221¾, and closing at 221¾. Government stocks quiet and without decided change. Sixes lower; 5-20s, 1862, 104½; 1864, 104¾; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 77¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 97; Northwestern, 44¾; Toledo, 108; Chicago and Alton, 93; Hudson, 112¾; Erie, 87¾; Mariposa, 29¾; Fort Wayne, 104¾; One-year Certificates, 96¾; 6s '81 Coupons, 103½; 5 20s Coupons, 103¾; 10-40s, 101¾; Treasury 7-30s, 102½. Monthly sales of Government Coin by Secretary Fessenden, $4,000,000. Average prices were about the same as at last sale—some varieties ranging from one to two millings higher. Kentucky, 80@90c; Ohio, 85@90; grate, 90@95; egg, 85@90; stove, 95@97½; chestnut, 85@88½.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange gold closed at 221¾. N. Y. Central, 91½; Erie, 85½; Hudson, 112¾; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 77½; Illinois Central, 126; Pittsburgh, 97½; Rock Island, 105; Northwestern, 44¾; Preferred, 77½; Fort Wayne, 104½; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 33½; Cumberland, 47½; Quicksilver, 98¾; Mariposa, 29¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Cotton more active and very firm. Flour—State and Western dull and 5@10c lower; sales at $7 80@10 00 for shipping brands; $10 50@11 00 for common round hoop Ohio; $11 10@12 00 for trade brands—the market closing dull, with no buyers at outside figures. Whisky heavy and somewhat unsettled, at $2 21@2 23 for State, and $2 21@2 25 for Western, for choice, to-day, closing heavy. Wheat dull and nominally 2@3c lower, No. 1 spring $2 18. Corn dull and drooping; old mixed western $1 90, at boat. Oats 1c better; moderate business doing; $1 for State, and $1 06@1 07 for western. Wool dull. Pork opened firm, closing heavy and drooping, at $39 25@39 50 for 1863-4 mess, cash and regular way, and closing at $39 25, cash; $40 50@41 for new mess; $34 50@35 00 for prime, and $31 00@39 00 for prime mess. Also, 3,600 bbls New Mess for January, February and March at seller's and buyer's option, and 500 bbls Mess for January at $34. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats steady. Hams and Bacon hams 22. Beef sides steady, with a fair demand. Dressed Hogs dull at 16¼c for light. Lard dull and heavy at 20@21c, and small lots at 21½@21¾c. Butter quiet and heavy at 38@48c for Ohio, and 46@49c for State, the latter price for fancy. Cheese dull at 15@21c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 28.

Flour dull and hardly any demand. Superfine was offered at $9 and extra at $9 25. Wheat dull at $2 for choice red. Oats 86c. Corn declined 2c; 1,000 bush unsettled. Rye and barley withdrawn from the market. Rye dull and prices nominal. Whiskey firm at $2 12½@2 25 but the demand is light. Provisions quiet but firm. Sales of mess pork at $40 75 cash; change in bulk meats; green hams advanced to 16½c. Lard dull at 22c offered and 22¼c asked. Hogs are 25c higher, 280 lb averages at $11 75. Receipts to-day 1,500 hogs and 1,500 head of cattle received since yesterday. Groceries steady and a fair country demand. Coffee 45@47c. Sugar 29@31c; fair to prime. Molasses 70c. Money market easy, gold 217, silver 200.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 28.

Receipts—29,000 bbls flour, 21,000 bush wheat, 1,000 bu corn, 50,000 do oats. High wines unsettled, sales at 90c@$1 00. Hogs dull at $10 60@12 00. Dressed more active and 25c higher at $11 00@14 50, dividing 200 lbs. Provisions firm. Mess pork active at $37 00; mess cases firm at $39 00@39 75. Bulk meats quiet. Lard dull at 21@22c. Flour neglected. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and 3@4 lower.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.

Cotton nominal at $1 12½. Tobacco drooping; Hemp quiet at $1 35@1 50 and in demand; Flour quiet at $8 35 for single extra; Wheat heavy, at $2 30@2 35 for fall; Corn firm at $1 05@1 06; 145; Oats steady at 85@87½c; Mess Pork $39; Whisky 95c; eggs firm at 10½@11½c.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmo	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Nightingale	Fisher	Cincinnati.
Iron City	Noss	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmo	Brownsville.
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Iron City	Noss	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet water and falling. The weather was very mild for the season.

HO FOR ST. LOUIS.—The first-class passenger packet Armenia, A. C. McCallum, commander, will leave for Cairo and St. Louis on this day. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

THE fine passenger steamer Nightingale, Capt. Fisher, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat has the best of accommodations and its clerk officers. Our old friend Mr. Lynch, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers have the best of attention.

THE STEAMER ARGOSY.—A dispatch was received yesterday from St. Louis, stating that this packet had been injured by ice. She had a hole stove in her starboard guard, and her forward compartment freighting boards. No particulars were received. She was on her first trip. Captain A. Miller, left on yesterday's train to see what the extent of the damage was. We hope she has received no material damage. She was commanded by Captain L. Vandergrift a first class boatman.

CINCINNATI.—Wednesday's *Commercial* says: Captain Frazier, of the Jewess, received dispatches last evening from St. Louis, announcing that the gorge of ice in the Mississippi, at that point, had broken on Sunday afternoon. The Platte Valley was torn loose from her moorings by the ice and floated into the bend below. The Ram Monarch was sunk, and the Jessie and Argosy were slightly damaged. Capt. Frazier left for St. Louis in last night's train.

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS.

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee for the exclusive right to manufacture and vend

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY SPADER,

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